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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/916,410	07/27/2001	Jari-Matti Karjanmaa	33047/236961	8863
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ALSTON & BIRD LLP BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA 101 SOUTH TRYON STREET, SUITE 4000			EXAMINER	
			ALVO, MARC S	
CHARLOTTE, NC 28280-4000			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1731	7
			DATE MAILED: 03/20/2002	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		97			
	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
<i>\$</i>	09/916,410	KARJANMAA, JARI-MATTI			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Steve Alvo	1731			
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	n appears on the cover sheet v	vith the correspondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR R THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATI - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 C after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory provided to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by any reply received by the Office later than three months after the earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). Status	ON. FR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a con. , a reply within the statutory minimum of the period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MC statute, cause the application to become A	irty (30) days will be considered timely. ONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed or	ı				
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ⊠	This action is non-final.				
3) Since this application is in condition for a closed in accordance with the practice u Disposition of Claims	allowance except for formal m inder <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C	atters, prosecution as to the merits is C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.			
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-22</u> is/are pending in the applic	cation.				
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-22</u> is/are rejected.					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction	and/or election requirement.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Exa	aminer.				
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐	accepted or b) objected to by	the Examiner.			
Applicant may not request that any objection					
11) The proposed drawing correction filed on	is: a) approved b)	disapproved by the Examiner.			
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.					
12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	he Examiner.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120					
13)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for f	oreign priority under 35 U.S.C	c. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).			
a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:					
1.⊠ Certified copies of the priority docu	uments have been received.				
2. Certified copies of the priority docu	uments have been received in	Application No			
3. Copies of the certified copies of the application from the Internation * See the attached detailed Office action for	nal Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).			
14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for do					
a) The translation of the foreign language					
15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for do					
Attachment(s)					
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-93) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper 	48) 5) Notice	of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)			

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The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5, 10-16 and 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over RUDT et al with or without SYRÉ or VICKERY (Tappi article).

RUDT et al teaches measuring the properties of a paper web with an infrared camera (column 5, line 5 and lines 14-18) at various locations (see column 5, lines 31-35) in a paper making process; including the forming section (paper machine), calender section and coating section; to correct deviations (moisture content, e.g. wetness) in the process treatments and the manufacturing process. It would have been obvious that the paper web would have exited the forming section as it travels to the other sections of the manufacturing process. RUDT et al further teaches controlling the manufacturing and treatment processes to correct the deviations. The claimed "thermal camera" does not appear to differ from the infrared camera of REDT et al. If necessary, it would have been especially obvious top use an infrared camera as the detecting means of RUDT et al as the use of an infrared camera to measure paper web deviations is taught by SYRÉ. Or if the infrared camera of RUDT et al is not a thermal camera, then RUDT et al teaches that infrared cameras can be used when measuring the moisture (wetness) of the web (column 5, lines 14-18). VICKERY teaches that infrared thermal cameras are particularly useful and easier to use than other moisture sensors and VICKERY teaches that such thermal cameras can be used in measuring and controlling the moisture profile of a paper web during the wet end and/or dry end of the manufacturing process. It would have been obvious to use the easier to use

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thermal camera of VICKERY for the infrared camera of RUDT et al. RUDT et al teaches continuous monitoring the process for pre-determined lengths of time. Obviously the images could be taken over periodic lengths of time, see RUDT et al, column 5, line 66-column 6, line 4. Claims 21 and 22 are rejected as RUDT et al teaches saving the data and displaying the data at a future time. Claims 2, 16 and 20 are rejected as RUDT et al teaches measuring deformities in the coating section and teaches that surface texture, color, gloss and moisture are among the variables measured (column 5, lines 25-16). It would have been obvious to the artisan that any deviation in the coating would change surface texture, color, gloss and/or moisture of the paper web and thus show up as a measured deviation in the process of RUDT et al.

Claims 4-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over RUDT et al with or without SYRÉ or VICKERY (Tappi article) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of NIEMI.

NIEMI teaches measuring and controlling the moisture profile of a paper web and teaches that the control can be feed forward (measured prior to the treatment to be controlled) or feedback (measured after the treatment to be controlled). It would have been obvious to use the feed forward or feedback control system of NIEMI to control the pulp properties, e.g. moisture, of RUDT et al.

Claims 17-19are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over RUDT et al with or without SYRÉ.

See SYRÉ, column 2, lines 47-55, for using infrared light spectrum of 0.7 to 18.

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Claims 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over RUDT et al with or without VICKERY (Tappi article) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of SYRÉ.

SYRÉ teaches using an infrared camera using infrared light spectrum wavelength of 0.7 to 18 micrometers (column 2, lines 47-55) to detect the properties of a paper web. It would have been obvious to use the infrared wavelengths of SYRÉ in the infrared camera of VICKERY when measuring the properties, e.g. moisture content, of the web.

Claims 2, 16 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over RUDT et al with or without SYRÉ or VICKERY as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of DOBBIE or BILHORN et al.

If necessary DOBBIE or BILHORN teach monitoring coated paper webs to defect non-uniformities in the coating. It would have been obvious to the routineer that the sensor in the coating section of RUDT et al could be used to detect non-uniformities in the coating layer of the web of RUDT et al.

Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The term "exit of the paper machine" is indefinite. Does this term mean exit from the forming section of the paper machine? All the sections described in the RUDYT reference; forming, pressing, drying, calendering, coating; are sections of a paper machine. Is the exiting of

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claim 1 from the forming section or from the coating section? It is not clear where the imaging of claim 1 takes place. Is this before, during or after the web exits the paper machine.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Steve Alvo whose telephone number is 703-308-2048. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:00 AM to 2:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stanley Silverman can be reached on 703-308-3837. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9310 for regular communications and 703-872-9311 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is \$\(\chi 03-308-0661 \).

Steve Alvo

Primary Examiner Art Unit 1731

msa

March 17, 2002